

have allowed the spirit of
 changefulness to be
 choked by habitudes, and regard
 woman as an
 instrument for reproduction rather
 than as an
 element of society.

The traits of character which in
 this comparison are attributed to the Baltic
 races, beyond
 doubt serve the development of the
 ideas, industries, and institutions which we regard
 as the
 hall-marks of modern progress. But the
 southern
 races have their compensations. The
 cultivation
 of philosophy, artistic creativeness, and
 the clear-
 sighted exercise of the logical faculty of
 the mind
 are repressed rather than stimulated
 by the
 material ideals of the north. And it is
 doubtful
 whether these ideals make for such
 happiness
 as is given by the aesthetic
 temperament, and
 sociability of disposition—impulses
 which can
 be satisfied with very small means.
 These are
 strongly developed in the
 Mediterranean—and.
 speaking generally, in Eastern peoples
 —and offer
 substantial compensations for lack of
 riches and
 monotony of life.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion
 that the
 various races of mankind are derived
 from a single
 original type. In this case racial
 differences are
 the outcome of variations, or "sports,"
 which
 occurred subsequently to man's first
 appearance.
 It seems probable that many of these
 differences
 are not the result of random variation,
 but of
 variation which has been controlled

and guided
in a particular direction by climate or
other
conditions of environment. For we
see that
certain racial distinctions are
associated very
closely with certain environal
influences. Peoples
of the tropics are dark-complexioned
and dark-
haired, and are, moreover,
distinguished by the